

DEMOCRATIC-CONSERVATIVE
STATE TICKET.FOR GOVERNOR:
ROBERT LOWRY,
OF HANSEN.FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR:
G. D. SHANDS,
OF TATE.FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
HENRY C. MYERS,
OF MARSHALL.FOR STATE TREASURER:
W. L. HEMINGWAY,
OF CARROLL.FOR AUDITOR PUBLIC ACCOUNTS:
SYLVESTER GWIN,
OF LAWRENCE.FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:
T. C. CATCHINGS,
OF WARREN.FOR STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC
EDUCATION:
JAMES A. SMITH,
OF JASPER.

FOR FIFTY CENTS

The Weekly Clarion will be mailed to any address until the 1st day of January next. To clubs of twelve or more, at forty cents each.

It will be seen that the President has called the Senate to meet in extra session on the 10th of October.

The Methodist Ecumenical Council was in session two weeks. It adopted a general address and adjourned.

Professor Tice predicts that the present week in the South will wind up with threatening weather and heavy rains.

Congress will be asked to pass enabling acts preparatory to the admission of two new States next Winter—New Mexico and Dakota.

Col. Shands and Capt. Myers reached their city Saturday morning from their recent extended canvass. They have been doing effective work for the good cause and bring cheering reports of its progress.

Don't forget that all persons who have removed to other precincts since the last registration or become of age during said time, can have an opportunity to register by applying at the office of the Circuit Court Clerk.

Hon. J. J. Williams has returned to the trip of the Grenada Sentinel. He is a first-class journalist, a man of learning and ability, and a true patriot. We are glad to welcome his return to the pursuit in which he has rendered so much service to the public. He has numerous friends in this community who know and appreciate him.

By the article copied in another column from the St. Louis Republican, it will be seen that Gov. Crittenden, of Missouri, has joined cordially in the movement for the Congress of Southern Farmers in St. Louis, and has appointed delegates to represent that State. Delegates have been appointed from the other Southern States mentioned in the article from the Republican.

Cols. Hemingway and Money have returned from their trip through the Southern States. Capt. Gwin preceded them several days. In our last paper we mentioned the success of their meetings. Their discussion with the Fusion candidates passed off pleasantly. All bear testimony to the ability of Gen. Fitzgerald, and regret that his eloquence is not employed for the maintenance of a better cause.

The Organization of the Senate.

When the Vice-President took the oath of President, the office of Vice-President became vacant. As there is no incumbent of the latter office, and no Speaker of the House of Representatives, there is no official to succeed to the President in case of the death of President Arthur. To prevent legal anarchy, in such case, the President will convene the Senate to enable it to elect a presiding officer of the Senate. The resignation of the New York Senators and the death of Senator Barlow have given the Democracy the control of that body in organizing it, as the law requires that their credentials must be handed to the President of the Senate. The power to organize the Senate legitimately belongs to the Democrats, and they will be weak indeed if they do not exercise it.

The Raymond Gazette, which is usually accurate in its statements, gives it as the deliberate opinion, that the Democrats and Conservatives, assisted by the well disposed colored men who are unwilling to herd under the banner of the old carpet-bag Radical party, a party rendered odious by the intrigues which marked its career from 1870 until 1876, have but to place in the field a truly good ticket on the 10th of October next—a ticket composed of competent men—substantial men—and tax-paying men—identified with the soil—men well known—men beyond suspicion—men representing every interest—to again defeat the Radical party in the coming election.

President Arthur.

The New York Herald, a paper not given to prejudice on the one hand nor sentimental gush on the other, presents the following impartial description of President Arthur:

Mr. Arthur is not at all the sort of man that has been pictured in malicious tirades of unscrupulous opponents, but a gentleman, by character, capacity and right instincts, with no false unflattering in the face of his Chief Magistrate. His accession to the Presidency cannot lead to any such unseemly dissensions in a party none as have resulted from previous successions of this nature. He is a man of high character, full of energy, and with certain sections of the Republican leaders, there has never been any doubt whatever that Mr. Arthur is in full accord with all reasonable and patriotic authority on the national policy of his party.

The Crisis, the Mississippi Republican, and all the Fusion organs and speakers declare that the paramount issue of the canvass is a free ballot, a fair count, and a vote as full as the qualified voters of the State may choose to make it. They harp upon Campbell's Code (which, by the way, ought not to be considered in the light of a party measure), but their slogan is "a fair election." Affecting to believe that the opponents of the Democratic party have not been accorded the right of a full vote, a free ballot and a fair count, they have made it the burden of their song and have left us to infer that if secured in the enjoyment of this right, as good, law abiding people, they will cease from troubling and acquiesce in what they know to be the economical, conservative, and patriotic rule of the Democracy. We believe we speak the universal wish of the Democratic party that the election shall be perfectly fair. It is the desire of the Democratic candidates. It is the determination of the State Executive Committee, that the election shall be, not only fair, but above the suspicion of unfairness. They are acting from the highest considerations of public policy as well as from convictions of public duty. There can be no greater crime against free government than unlawful interference with the right of suffrage. We have held all along that the charge which has been repeated so often not only here at home, but abroad, and in the two Houses of Congress, that this right had been practically annulled by the Southern Democracy, is a slander. Its repetition more than anything else has given the Republican party its victories in the Northern States. We propose in this election to execute the law with such open-handed fairness, as to dispel the least suspicion of injustice. To this end we would urge the Commissioners of Election in the several counties to exercise the utmost circumspection in the discharge of their very responsible duties. The law prescribes that while engaged in their duties the said Commissioners shall be conservators of the "peace, with all the powers and duties of such in the counties in which they are acting." (Campbell's Code, section 121.) On the last Monday of October they are to meet at the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, and revise the registration books, erase names improperly thereon, hear complaints, right what is wrong, and register such persons as have not been registered (Code sec. 124). "Prior to any election, the Commissioners shall appoint three persons for each election precinct to be inspectors of the election who shall not be of the same political party," etc. (Code sec. 133). This is a very responsible trust, and we would urge upon Commissioners the importance of due care to select from the two parties men of known character for integrity and competency. Section 126 instructs the inspectors as to their duty in conducting the election and preventing the ballot box from being tampered with. "The polls shall be opened at 9 o'clock in the morning and be kept open until 6 o'clock in the evening; and when the election shall be closed the inspectors shall publicly open the box, and number (count) the ballots, and when the result shall have been ascertained by the inspectors, they, or one of them, or some person to be designated by them, shall by noon of the second day after the closing deliver to the Commissioners at the court house a statement of the whole number of votes given for each person, and the said Commissioners shall canvass the returns, and shall ascertain and declare the result," etc. (Code sec. 138).

The mode of conducting the election is so simple and so plainly described, that there can be no misconstruction of their duties by the persons in charge. That the election will be fairly conducted, we have every reason to believe. We will go further and pledge that it shall be conducted with open-handed fairness as to put a quietus to the utterly wild and insane cry that the Democrats and Conservatives are relying for success upon fraud and intimidation, instead of the merits of their cause and their wise and just administration of the affairs of the State. If after having done all this, the heathen continue to rage and the wicked to imagine vain things, we will at least stand acquitted at the bar of our consciences, our God, and our country.

National Bank Profits.

The following extract of a letter by William H. English, of Indiana, who in an unguarded moment was nominated for Vice-President by the Democrats in 1880, is quoted to show the enormous profits realized by the National Bank monopolies:

I congratulate the officers and stockholders of our enterprise. The bank has been in operation four years under my control, with a capital stock of \$200,000. In the meantime it has voluntarily returned \$200,000 of capital stock back to its stockholders, besides paying them a dividend of \$1,196.20, part of which was in gold, and \$1,196.20 in paper. To this may be added the premiums of United States bonds at present prices, amounting to \$36,000, besides quite a large amount for lost or destroyed bills.

On this statement, the American Senator, an anti-monopoly paper published in New York city, remarks:

Here was a bank with \$200,000 capital. Within four years it has earned for its stockholders over \$2,000,000—besides quite a large amount for lost or destroyed bills, or over 28 per cent. per annum, exclusive of the lost notes.

The history of the astounding profits of the First National Bank of New York is even more startling than this, showing in a single year (during the progress of John Sherman's refunding operations) it cleared in profit more than two hundred per cent. upon its capital.

Henry J. Gully, of Winston.

The Crisis is wide of the mark in saying that Col. Henry J. Gully has been nominated for the Legislature by the Democracy of Kemper. That honor has been conferred upon him by the Democracy of Winston, where he has long resided, and where by reason of his sterling merit he has obtained a strong hold upon the confidence of the people. They will elect him to the Legislature, and the Crisis will find that he will be one of the best members of that body.

The Code and the Canvass.

The Fusionists are vainly attempting to make the question of the repeal of certain provisions of the Code of 1880 an issue in the canvass. As we have said, a true and fair election is the paramount issue of the canvass. As we have said, a true and fair election is the paramount issue of the canvass. As we have said, a true and fair election is the paramount issue of the canvass.

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In view of this question we give the Democratic platform upon that subject. In 1882 the Democrats had no formal platform on the subject but made the canvass on Gen. Jackson's message on the bank question as its platform.

From 1836 to 1856 the platform was about the same and we give therefore only the platform of 1856 which was as follows:

6. That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our Republican institutions and the liberal principles of the Constitution.

7. That the separation of the money of the government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the government and the rights of the people.

8. That the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable; all money drawn from the treasury by taxation, except so much as is required for the necessities of the government, should be paid in gold.

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THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Democratic Platform.

As one of the great political questions of the near future is whether national banks shall be re-chartered and shall hereafter furnish the paper currency of the country, we have been asked to publish the old Democratic platform on this subject and we do so.

It will be remembered that unless there be no national bank notes, for as long as the public debt is paid the national banks must cease to exist as banks of issue. We find the Republican party already beginning to educate their followers up to the British doctrine that "a public debt is a public blessing." They maintain that we should not pay off all the bonds of the government but leave enough unpaid to form a basis for the national bank notes which they maintain is the best paper currency we have ever had.

In other words the people must pay interest at the rate of twelve million dollars annually or twelve hundred million in a year to keep the money which the national banks issue paper money which is better issued by the government without any cost except the printing.

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The Yazoo Bottom Region.

SOME REFLECTIONS ON THE COTTON PRODUCING QUESTION.

Prof. Hilgard, formerly professor in the University of Mississippi and Geologist of the State, was selected to take charge of the subject of the cotton production in the late census. He has presented some interesting statistics of the capacity and possibilities of the Yazoo bottom region in the production of cotton. He says it is capable of producing five-sixths the whole average cotton crop of the United States. The whole crop last year, an unusually large one, was about 6,500,000 bales; the average crop for several years past has been between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 bales. Mr. Hilgard informs us that if all the cotton lands in the Yazoo bottom were brought under the present inefficient cultivation, they would yield 2,350,000 bales, and that "with improved cultivation the production could be easily brought up to 5,000,000 bales; and thus with a similar improvement in the culture of the uplands, the State of Mississippi alone could produce the entire crop now grown in the United States." Upon this statement the St. Louis Republican makes some observations that are worthy of serious consideration. It notes the fact that there are thirteen States and one territory now engaged to a greater or less extent in cotton planting, six of them devoted almost exclusively to it, and yet their whole average crop might be raised on the little Yazoo district alone, constituting about one-fourth the State of Mississippi. In proof of this assertion, Prof. Hilgard mentions the fact that "fully 1,000 pounds of lint cotton, over two bales, has been repeatedly picked off an acre of the 'black-soil' soil of the Yazoo bottom." We have an enormous waste of labor and money in requiring thirteen States to produce a crop which the single State of Mississippi could produce under thorough cultivation. Washington county, Mississippi, is the county that turns out the greatest number of bales per annum—54,873—and yet, if the cotton plantations of that county were cultivated, they would yield 100,000 bales; and if all the cotton lands of the county were brought under a thorough system of tillage, the crop would be 200,000 bales. The cotton crop of 1879 was 6,737,000 bales, raised on 14,411,000 acres—a little over one-third of a bale to the acre. And yet, it appears that the yield in Mississippi county, Missouri, one of the extreme northern counties of the cotton belt, was three-quarters of a bale to the acre—a product which Prof. Hilgard attributes to the fact that the cotton farms in Missouri county are carefully cultivated by white labor. If the whole cotton region were to do as well as this Missouri county, the crop would be increased from 5,737,000 bales to 16,830,000 bales; and if the whole region were to do as well as Chicago county, Arkansas, (.94 of a bale to the acre,) the total crop of the country would be increased to 15,330,000 bales.

Such an enormous crop as this would probably overtax the capacity of the world to consume it, and break down the price of cotton to a point at which it could not be raised at a profit. But in the end this would be an advantage, since it would lead to an abandonment of cotton planting in the thin uplands of the South, and the devotion of those lands to other crops, while cotton planting would be confined to the rich bottom districts, where alone it can be raised at a profit.

The Democrat Party Not Ready Yet to Disband.

The Democratic party of Mississippi is not yet ready to disband and go into other organizations. If the desire to place the State government under honest and capable control produced concentrated effort among the people to attain that end, the motive would be equally as strong to hold them together. The party which has accomplished this object cannot dissolve without jeopardizing the results which have been achieved, and to say that the people are prepared for so ignoble a termination of a mighty struggle, is to impugn their common sense, as well as their patriotism. Why should the party which has been the instrument of achieving needed reforms, break up? Has it not introduced economy in the administrations of the State and county governments? Has it not kept faith with the colored voters? Has it not maintained law and order and administered justice with even hand? True, there have been disappointments in nominating candidates, and some good men have not received the recognition which their friends desired. But this is a non-essential which is to be sacrificed to the grand desideratum of sound and enlightened government—low taxes and an equal distribution of the burdens and blessings of government. Why should the Democratic party in Mississippi be shattered into fragments, and with it the hope of her people for permanent deliverance from misrule? You say that the Democratic party has committed errors. Granted, for the sake of argument (though it has committed as few as fall to the lot of parties). Granted that it has made some mistakes, and omitted some things it ought to have done. The truth nevertheless remains that it has done a great work for the people of the State, and that it is competent within its own lines to correct whatever faults it may have committed. There is no reason why Mississippi should fall back into the chaos of misrule again.

SENATOR VEST, whose ringing protest in the Senate against the Grant pension bill, is well remembered, says in the course of a recent letter:

I had foolishly hoped that the tears and the prayers of the South over the dying Senator would at least have moderated this unworthy pandering to sectional hate and passion, but Gen. Grant has lately declared in a public address that "pensions must be given only to Union soldiers." The insinuation is disgraceful to him only who has refused to believe that the pension laws were enacted for the purpose of giving a pension, and Gen. Grant will know it. What drug has worked so marvellous a change in this man since his earnest testimony at Cairo and Bloomington a year ago, that "those who were gray were as true to the Union as those who wore the blue?"

The Farmers' Congress.

To be Held in St. Louis During the Fair.

Gov. Crittenden has received a letter from Thomas J. Hudson, a prominent farmer of Mississippi, calling his attention to "farmers' congress," to be held in St. Louis on the 10th of October next, during the fair on the Fair grounds, and asking his cooperation and assistance on the occasion in organizing the congress, and in the selection of delegates to be sent to the congress.

Gov. Crittenden has named as representatives of the Congress Hon. John Walker of Howard, president of the State board of agriculture, and Hon. H. E. Baugh of Hanover, favoring agricultural education.

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A Great South Mississippi Industry.

One of the most thriving and prosperous towns in Mississippi is Pearl River, Hancock county, on Pearl river, ten or fifteen miles above the mouth in the extreme south-western part of the State. It is an old settlement with its youth renewed by the magic touch of enterprise and industry. The source of its importance and prosperity, is the extensive lumber mill of Messrs. Poitevent & Favres. We presume there is no lumber establishment equal to it in the country in point of labor employed and work done. The members of the firm are natives to the manner of (Hancock county) born. They commenced operations about the year 1870. Their mill gives employment to 175 men; and about 1,000 persons derive their business. They use about 300 logs daily, mostly pine, with a small percentage of cypress. The lumber is obtained from up Pearl river. Some from the tide water bays near by. Some from Rayon LaComb, La. Messrs. Poitevent & Favres own and employ eight schooners and steam lighters—carrying about 40,000 feet of lumber each. They ship to Cuba, France and Spain. They are also shipping large quantities to Mexico for the Railroad which are in process of construction in that State. The demand for lumber from abroad is increasing, and prices are looking up. They are shipping large quantities also to Boston, Philadelphia and New York. Our Southern yellow pine is much preferred to the white pine of Maine and the Northwest. The success of the Pearl River Mills shows what can be accomplished in the lumber business in our State. The immense pine forests of South Mississippi are beginning to attract the attention of capitalists. Timber is getting to be a scarce article, and the lumber of that region will be a source of immense wealth to the State, as soon as facilities can be afforded for conveying it to market. In this connection we may add that Pearl River ought to be cleaned out and opened to navigation by liberal appropriations from the federal treasury. The importance of the products which it would contribute to the commerce of the country, would justify an appropriation of \$200,000.

One of the members of the Alabama Railroad Commission, in a published letter, gives this note of warning:

The well settled fact of this country, peculiar to no State, and established long before a railroad commission was even dreamed of, is that a railroad corporation is a creature of the law of the State, and is not a creature of the law of the United States.

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